

Abraham sea. Long before we had existence as a nation European Powers were masters of the West India Islands; but the United States have at length appeared, and shall now foreign State be suffered to utter a word now about Cuba or St. Domingo? The French flag was seen hovering a few days ago around Samana, a little island near the Mona passage, in the vicinity of Dominica; yet the President did not attack it. Will not Senator Cass, or Douglass, or Mason, or Sumner, or somebody call for papers? Spain wishes, as is natural she should, to live in quiet possession of Cuba, which has been hers by a tolerable title—the right of discovery—for three centuries and a half. We should like to know how we can suffer such a thing to continue? Is not a despotic State, and will not some Buchanan of the Administration better her till she yields it to a Government which is founded on law and order, and needs the island for her purposes? If we have not now, we trust the time is not far off when there will be such a frank, worthy statesman in a position of authority.

We consider that the people, by their recent suffrages, have decided most unequivocally and intelligently for active interposition of the United States on all these points, though they were never mentioned in the canvass. We suppose we must concede, though we do it with reluctance, that Great Britain has a title to the possession of Canada at present, as not within the Monroe Declaration; but we cannot imagine the reason why she and France want little Greytowns and Honduras Islands, Saranac and Sonoras, here and there and everywhere. We can never consent to it, for we want them all ourselves. Yet President Fillmore has been sitting at this time at Washington calmly looking on these encroachments on our territory, or rather upon our *prospect*, and seeing it thus obstructed without firing the first gun. In fact, he is on the best terms, to his disgrace, with foreign Powers, and our commerce is flourishing with security in every sea. How long shall this state of things be tolerated, and the wise opinions of some American prelates slighted! Saltpetre will take a rise, we trust, after the 4th of March, if a vote of a purse of five (or ten) millions to the new President will make it. The nation has been prospering long enough, and the successors of those who loaded us with the present national debt will know how to spend the surplus, now in the Treasury, without paying it.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

HALEFAX, Jan. 21.  
The Europa arrived to-day with dates to the 8th.  
Baltimore says the market is unchanged, with moderate business doing at previous rates, with the exception of fair Mobile cotton, which had declined. Sales of the week 35,000; sales to speculators 2,200; sales to order 5,000, mostly to the trade. Quotations, fair Orleans 6, middling 4 1/2; fair Mobile 5 3/4; middling 5 3/8; fair upland 5 1/2; middling 5 1/8.  
Corn dull, closes inactive. Weather stormy. A decline of 3d, which during the week is 6d in flour and corn. Western canal 27 a 29; white wheat 72 a 75; red 68 a 72; mixed 68 a 72; yellow and mixed corn 22 1/2 a 35c. Small business in provisions. Prime Mess Beef 17. Lard scarce, nominally 66. Tallow advanced 1d. Ashes pots 25 a 6d; pearl 28.  
Large business doing in American stocks, especially in Railroad. Indiana 7 1/2 Bonds 88; ex-dividend; U. S. 5's 95, 97 a 98; 6's 104 a 105; Pennsylvania 55, 57 a 58; Ohio 6's 104; Consols for account closed at 1/2 a 1/2 premium.  
The steamer brings 40 passengers.  
The Margara arrived on the 3d. Arrive morning 7 1/2; the Hermann put back to Cowes on the 7th, considerably damaged.  
A superb banquet came off at the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Ingersoll, American Minister, and the Earl of Derby made long speeches. A similar affair came off at Manchester on the 7th.  
The ship St. George, from Liverpool to New York, full of Irish emigrants, took fire at sea, December 24th, during a terrible storm. Eight of the emigrants had suffocated with the smoke, and the remainder, a large portion of whom were women and children, were mustered on the poop deck, the flames bursting out all around, when the ship Orlando, from Mobile for Havre, hove in sight, and made desperate efforts to save them. The sea ran so high that all the boats were swamped but one, which carried only five persons at a time. Seventy-six passengers and the crew were saved. The tempest increasing, the Orlando had just got clear of the St. George, when she sunk. Eight persons suffocated between decks, 15 drowned in going from ship to ship, and 28 burnt or sunk with the ship. The Orlando afterwards had all her sails blown away in the tempest, and reached Havre in 11 days, with no water and provisions. A subscription was commenced in behalf of the survivors.  
The ship Lady of the West, from Bristol for New Orleans, was lost at sea. Fifteen of her crew were picked up in the long boat, and carried into Falmouth; four others in the pinnace were carried into Brest.  
It is reported that Lord Clarendon will succeed Lord John Russell before Easter, in the Foreign office.

The Manchester Commercial Association have petitioned the Foreign office, remonstrating against the arbitrary interference of the Emperor of Morocco with the trade on his coast.  
The mail steamer Australia, from Sydney, with £1,000,000 in past due, and great anxiety exists on her account.  
The ladies of Leeds have adopted an address to the American ladies on slavery.

A meeting of American ladies held at Milan, in Italy, have sent a spirited reply to the Duchess of Sutherland's Address.  
The Mr. Heath, drowned in the Tague, was not the husband of Lola Montes, as reported.

Lord St. Germans has been inaugurated as Lieutenant of Ireland.  
The quarterly returns of the United Kingdom show an increase in the revenue for the year, of £278,000, and for the quarter £703,000. Every item of revenue has increased, except customs.

The Ministers of Austria, Prussia and Russia have presented their credentials to the Emperor of France. The Czar firmly refused to use the term *Brother*, and compromises by writing *Monseigneur*.  
All the Continental powers have recognized the Emperor's Government.  
The Emperor replied to the Pope's

nuncio, saying, "I trust, under Divine Providence, to be able to develop the prosperity of France, and secure peace to Europe."  
Murat demands 12,000,000 francs for crown property of the King, with compound interest. Napoleon declines paying the interest.  
The Patrie denies the occupation of Sumatra by the French, the Government having abandoned the idea of taking possession.

The Spanish revenue has fallen off for the year 9,000,000 reals.  
Madame Kadina at Florence is better, but still remains in prison.  
A decree has been issued prohibiting the transportation of potatoes, corn and beans from Italy.

Additional fortifications are being erected at Vienna.  
Distractions engagements have taken place between the Turks and Montenegrins, near Lake Scutari. The Turks lost 600 killed.

For the Chronicle.  
Axle-trees and wheels of railroad cars do and will break, particularly in cold weather. Might not iron, tempered soft, be less liable to break in cold weather?  
Might not all wheels and axles in constant use be less liable to give away if recast say every six years?

Every vibration weakens iron. Some time since the Quarter-master General of the United States published a circular, stating that a certain six pounder, that had been distributed among the states, would burst at about the 35th discharge, as had been ascertained from experiments.

We took a piece of iron between the fingers by subjecting it to vibrations. An axle very large in proportion to the load imposed on it, would bear an immense number of vibrations before its texture would be impaired; but an axle very small in proportion to such load, would soon yield.

My object is merely to offer hints. The recent accident to President Pierce suggested the propriety of this communication. G.

## Extraordinary Wealth of a Southern Planter.

The New York Tribune translates the following from a German paper:

"A rich planter, a Mr. Delabitzsch, descended from an ancient French family, recently died in New Orleans. He was a young man at the time of the first French revolution, and fled from the guillotine to become a merchant's clerk in the Crescent City. After a time, he married the daughter of a rich planter and carried on the plantation so skillfully as, in a comparatively short time, to acquire the reputation of one of the richest men in Louisiana. Since his death, the division of his property has shown its aggregate to be an amount which, from an European point of view, is almost fabulous. It consisted of 31 plantations upon branches of the Mississippi, affording an annual profit from the cultivation of cotton and sugar, of \$50,000; 12 steamboats on the Mississippi, 3 upon the ocean and 34 merchant vessels, the aggregate income of which, at the lowest calculation, is \$150,000; shares to the amount of \$5,000,000 in railroad stocks, producing annually \$350,000; 7 limited partnerships in Europe, one in each of the cities of London, Paris, Bordeaux, Lisbon, Cadix, Naples and Constantinople, each producing an annual profit of \$80,000, in all \$560,000; cash to the amount of \$7,000,000 in the Bank of England, drawing 3 per cent., producing \$210,000—making in all an annual income of \$2,350,000, or about 14,000,000 of francs. His property in houses, furniture, collections of works of art, books, &c., were in proportion. The property falls to three heirs."

## CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.  
HOUSE.—Mr. Brooks from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill for establishing a mint at New York, which was read by its title.

Mr. Chandler objected to a second reading, and it was passed over for the day.  
The House then took up the bill to suppress the circulation of small notes in the District of Columbia, which, after being amended so as to make its provisions more stringent, was passed.

SENATE.—The House bill appropriating \$50,000 for equine statue of Washington, was passed by a unanimous vote.  
The act for the relief of the widow and children of Col. McKee, of Kentucky, was passed.

The Pacific Railroad Bill was taken up and postponed.  
Mr. Pettit, Senator elect from Indiana, appeared, was sworn in and took his seat.  
Mr. Cass's resolution re-affirming the Monroe doctrine and applying it to Cuba, was taken up.

Mr. Cass commenced his address, (a long speech of three columns). Mr. Butler followed, endorsing general Cass's views of the Monroe doctrine. Mr. Hale followed repudiating the justice of intimidating Spain from Cuba, and said if the doctrine was to be acted upon, let us commence by notifying England that she is not to sell Canada, or any other her possessions on this continent, to any power but this Government; Canada was of much more importance than Cuba.

Mr. Mason got the floor when the Senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.  
SENATE.—S. S. Phelps, Senator from Vermont, appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Upham, presented his credentials, sworn, and took his seat.

The Military Academy bill with amendments, was reported by Mr. Hunter. The amendments were concurred in, and the bill passed.

The Monroe doctrine resolution was taken up. Mr. Mason having the floor, made a speech, taking the ground, that the Monroe declaration was made under peculiar circumstances, and has had its desired effect, and should not be revived unless upon the recurrence of the same state of affairs.

Mr. Cass responded.  
Mr. Dixon gave notice of his intention to offer a resolution referring the Bulwer treaty to the committee on Foreign Relations, with directions to report if the treaty has been violated. On Mr. Dixon's motion, debate was postponed till Tuesday.

The Pacific Railroad bill was considered. Mr. Brooks substituted was read of order. Mr. Chase offered an amendment, striking out the provision for branches and termini, leaving these points to be decided by the President, after a survey by the United States engineers.

The bill was debated until the hour of adjournment, without the Senate acting thereon.

HOUSE.—The New York Branch Mint bill was taken up, when a debate ensued, which lasted until the morning hour expired.

A message was received from the President, in relation to the refusal of the Florida Indians to remove West of the Mississippi, asking action on the subject. Also in relation to the Ametsted negroes' claim on the government of Spain for their slaves.

There was an unsuccessful attempt to get up the French Spoilation bill, when the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.  
SENATE.—The report of the Secretary of the Treasury was received and referred.

Mr. Seward presented the petition of the New York Legislature relative to the distribution of the public lands to the several states for Internal Improvement purposes.

The report of the Commissioners of the Mexican boundary was presented and referred. The House bill to suppress the circulation of small notes in the District of Columbia, was referred.

Mr. Pearce urged the taking up of the bill for the payment of the Texas debt. Referred. The Pacific Railroad bill was taken up, and after a short debate, the Senate went into executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Speaker announced the first business to be the question "that the New York Branch Mint be rejected." A debate ensued consuming the morning hour.

The President sent in a message in answer to the resolution calling for information touching the capture and confiscation by the Spanish authorities of the Barque Georgiana and Brig Susan Low. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Polk moved a reconsideration.  
Mr. French wanted the documents to go to a committee, that it might be determined whether it was prudent to publish them.  
Mr. Stanley demanded their publication in justice to the President.

Pending the debate, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.  
SENATE.—The bill compensating the representative of Major Twigg of South Carolina, for property destroyed by the British in the Revolution in retaliation for acts of Gen. Green in the execution of Payne, was taken up, and, with some other private bills, passed, when the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.—Mr. Polk called up the motion pending yesterday at the time of adjournment, to reconsider the vote by which the House ordered to be printed a message from the President in regard to our relations with Spain.

Mr. Stanley desired to hear the gentleman's reasons for not publishing the message.  
Mr. Cabell of Ohio, asked for the reading of the document.

The speaker said he had a right to have it read.

Mr. Polk asked if they had a right to have it read in secret session.  
The Speaker said it could be done.

Mr. Polk then moved that the galleries be cleared.

The detailed message enclosed a communication from the Secretary of State, which stated measures were in progress for settlement of claims improper at present to disclose.

Joseph R. Pomeroy, late Third Assistant Engineer in the Navy, died at the Navy Yard, on Tuesday.

The House adjourned till Monday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.  
SENATE.—On motion of Mr. Stockton the bill re-organizing the navy was made the special order of Wednesday week.

Vandalia and Vincennes' resolution passed. Sebastian from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the President's Message relating to the removal of the Florida Indians to Emigrate, read an interesting report, giving the history of the whole matter.

The report recommends prompt action, and that the troops be accompanied by Saragors to survey land and inform the Government of each day's march.

The reports conclude with an amendment to the Indian appropriation bill.

The Senate went into executive session & adjourned nothing being done with Budgets nomination.

HOUSE.—Mr. Houston moved that the House meet in future at 11 o'clock, and that the appropriation bills be made the order of the day after 10 o'clock each day until disposed of. Objection made. It was moved to suspend the rules; failed, yeas 90, nays 75, lost—two-thirds.

Mr. Clark introduced a bill giving lands to Iowa for Railroad purposes.

Mr. Johnston, of Arkansas, moved to take up the Senate bill conferring citizenship on Jno. W. Quincy, of Stockbridge, Ia., and for other purposes.

On motion of Mr. Orr, that part of the bill conferring citizenship on an Indian was stricken out.

A bill passed to enable Quincy to receive the benefit from certain lands in Wisconsin.

A large number of private Senate bills on the Speaker's table were passed.

## THE PRESENT AND THE FUTURE.

The London Times has an article on the probable effect upon England of the immense emigration to America and Australia, from which we extract the following:

"Only one question of difficulty occurs to us in the contemplation. Our doubt is a novel one, though justified by the very communication we have quoted. It relates to the supply of labor. That begins to be the weak point of all British enterprise. In every department of industry this want has been felt this year to a degree hitherto unknown and inconceivable. The Lancashire manufacturers have always felt easy on this point, because, even if agricultural laborers no longer poured in, Ireland was there with a never-failing supply. But all Ireland is going to America, and all England seems equally bent on going to Australia. The emigration from these islands last year was about 350,000, & this year 10,000 must probably have gone to the gold fields of the Southern Hemisphere. If the horse power and spindle of the Lancashire mills are already idle for the want of human fingers, what chance is there for more men from England or from Ireland next year, much less the year after? The prospect so far threatens worse year by year. The danger is too novel to be appreciated, for we have too long been accustomed to look on a redundant population, pauperism, labor-lots, road work, and the rest, as part and parcel of the British Constitution, and inseparable from the soil of this country. However, there have been social revolutions ere this, and we

are on the eve of a very great one, in the extraordinary decrease and enhancement of labor."

It seems a little odd to think it a hardship that labor should be scarce, when the very fact of its scarcity implies an improvement in the condition of the laboring classes. The abolition of pauperism, and all its attendants, and the advancement of the poor to comparative wealth—these would seem to be matters of rejoicing, and not of complaint. But there can be no social revolution, such as seems to be now in progress, without some resulting difficulty to old relations.

The present abundance of money, and the bountiful golden harvest which is daily being reaped, in California and Australia, have been accompanied by an inflation in prices of labor, real estate, and produce, so similar to the inflation experienced in 1836—37, that our financial seers have been moved to predict an explosion similar to that which followed in 1838. But those who indulge in these speculations do not reflect that like causes are not now operating, and hence like effects must not be expected to necessarily follow.

The prices of many articles, now prevailing in this country, are regulated by the prices prevailing in England; and prices there, it will be seen, are effected, not by an expansion of the currency, but by a deficiency in the supply of labor. This deficiency is rapidly on the increase. America is draining Ireland, and Australia is draining England; and so long as the inducements in Australia and America continue, so long will the drain go on. The consequence must be a crippling of English manufactures, and an ultimate transfer of the seat of manufacturing from England to the United States. As the supply of labor decreases or fails, so must the supply of English manufactures decrease or fail. As for supply fails, our increase; & ultimately the manufacturing must be done where the necessary labor can most easily be had.

Under such circumstances—with a constant flow of gold to both England and the United States, and a steady absorption of labor in gold digging and agricultural pursuits, it would seem rational to suppose that prices would rather tend to increase than decrease; and that the present upward tendency of prices should be regarded as a legitimate result of new, but natural causes, rather than as an artificial inflation. If so, an explosion is not so inevitable as some seem to think it. The present condition of things is anomalous. It is without a precedent. We cannot judge of the future to which it will lead, by the experience of the past. Social revolutions work out their own results in Commerce and the Arts. We can watch and profit by their developments; but we can hardly anticipate them.—Pittsburg Gazette.

COST OF GOVERNMENT.—The estimates from the various Departments make about the following sum: For the government of our old territory, 25,500,000 dollars. Government of the new territory, 10,000,000 dollars. For interest and principal on the public debt, about 14,000,000 dollars, making a total of 50,000,000 dollars.

"TO THE DEMOCRACY OF HAMILTON COUNTY." Such is the head of a long article in the Cincinnati Nonpareil of the 15th inst., signed "G. W. MURDOCK, delegate from the Southern precinct of Anderson township." It gives a minute history of the management of the Hamilton County Delegation in the late 8th of January Convention. It states that the foulest means were adopted by the Miamis to get the control of the delegation; that in the contested case, the Anti-Miami delegate was thrust out, and a Miami put in; that in filling vacancies, the rules usual in such cases were openly violated. Mr. MURDOCK gives the history of the famous fight at the Neil House. Threats of personal violence and displays of physical power, made many of the Anti-Miamis fear for their persons, and prevented them from remonstrating as they otherwise would have done, against these acts of tyranny. The Miami tribe, he says, is not dead but alive, rampant, and in this case triumphant. He closes his appeal as follows:

"Such is a brief, succinct and truthful account of the acts of the Hamilton County Delegation. The undersigned makes this statement solely from a sense of duty. He feels the responsibility he assumes, and he relies solely upon Democracy to right themselves in this matter. If our party is to be ruled by such violence as was exhibited at Columbus, on the part of the Miami members, it is time that all peaceable and sincere Democrats were made aware of the fact. For one, I cannot be a silent witness of such outrages."

G. W. MURDOCK, Delegate from Southern Precinct of Anderson Township. Jan. 12, 1853.

FIRST TWO WEEKS OF CONGRESS.—Continued.—Whigs.—We must do something about Tariff. There is now a surplus of Fifteen millions in the Treasury, and it is steadily increasing.

Democrats.—You forget that we are coming into power in a few weeks. Surpluses never trouble us. There is no need of acting on the subject.

Whigs.—Oh! Yes! to be sure! We had forgotten that little circumstance.—The surplus may be considered the same as disposed of.—Tribune.

The House has not yet acted upon the resolution of the Senate of the United States, creating the office of Lieutenant General, in the Army, and placing General Scott therein. We have not seen any indications by which we are able to guess as to its fate. body. We confess we were surprised to see it in the Senate; perhaps the House will be equally patriotic.—O. S. Journal.

Some wag has said that there are two periods when Congress does not hold. "One is before and the other after the holidays." We are becoming a little apprehensive that this over true saying may be applied to the Ohio Legislature. The tenth week of the session is on its way. Cui bono? O. S. Journal.

IMPORTANT VERDICT IN AN ADVERTISING CASE.—The proprietors of the New York Courier and Enquirer lately brought suit in the Supreme Court against Henry J. Ibboston, for \$300 for advertising. The question was as to the number of insertions, there having been some misunderstanding about it. The advertisement, however, was inserted, read and displayed, and remained so for 150 days. The defendant, it was presumed, saw the advertisement in the Courier, and did not notify the editor to alter it. Verdict for plaintiff for amount claimed, with interest.

## INDIAN WAR IN FLORIDA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22.

The Savannah Courier has a letter from Florida, which states that the Indians have formally declared war against the United States, and fearful rumors prevailed of the massacre of Gen. Hopkins and his forces.

Major A. G. Johnston has been chosen General of the forces raised by the State to remove the Indians.

A Washington letter writer remarks: At this time, when garconade is so rife, even in the Senate, it may be wise to report the remarks made the other day by Mr. Stockton in his speech on the subject of the Navy, to wit:

"Gentlemen will regret the warlike speeches they have made, if they do not look to the Navy in time."

"It is very easy to bully and boast, but I know the effect of thirty-two shot at sea, at any rate, and I know that a man's heart cannot save his head in such a case."

REMOVAL OF FREE NEGROES FROM VIRGINIA.—Mr. Brown, of Stafford county, has introduced a bill into the House of Delegates for the removal of the free negroes. It provides for the appointment by the county and corporation courts of the Commonwealth, of certain persons to be called overseers of free negroes, and who are to act as such, their number and districts to correspond with those of the commissioners of the revenue in each county and corporation. It is made the duty of said overseers to hire out the free negroes of their respective districts to the highest bidder at public auction, and to pay into the State treasury the sum accruing from such hires. These sums are to constitute a fund to be expended in conformity with the provisions of law, for the purpose of transporting free negroes beyond the limits of the Commonwealth. Between the free negro and the hire of the relation of "master and servant" is established, subject to all the laws that regulate the same. At the expiration of five years all free negroes remaining in the State are to be sold into slavery to the highest bidder, at public auction, the proceeds of such sales to be paid into the public treasury, provided that said free negroes shall be allowed the privilege of becoming the slaves of any free white person whom they may select, on the payment by such person of a fair price. These are the essential features of the plan submitted by Mr. Browne, for relieving the Commonwealth of its free negro population. Wheeling Intelligencer.

TOBACCO.—From a report on the subject of tobacco, published in the December number of the Southern Planter, we find that its production in the United States, according to the tables of the last census, was about two hundred millions of pounds, of which Virginia produced 55,517,000; Kentucky 55,705,000; Tennessee 20,145,000; Maryland 22,245,000; North Carolina 12,053,000; and Missouri 17,933,000. In Virginia, in 1852, the number of inspected hogsheads is 69,800; leaf and strips for foreign export 13,771; seams 5,019, manufactured and shipped coastwise 38,854; stock on hand the 1st of October 18,535. In Richmond the number of hogsheads inspected for 1852 is 24, 119.

The great mass of the tobacco crops of Virginia and North Carolina is now manufactured at home and from present indications nearly the whole will be thus absorbed in the course of a few years, as the consumption of chewing tobacco increases with the increase of population of United States, and there is annually an increasing demand for it in the British possessions in America, Australia and elsewhere.—Louis Jour.

JOKING ON FACTS.—A contemporary, in speaking of the "awful waste" of twenty-five casks of liquor poured upon the ground in Maine, remarks that such an amount of liquor, "properly distributed," would have carried the primary elections in two or three wards in New York.

JOHN M. CLAYTON.—The re-election of John M. Clayton to the United States Senate, by the Legislature of Delaware, will be a subject of rejoicing to all true Whigs, the country through. The administration of Gen. Taylor will now have another defender in Congress, in one of the ablest statesmen of the nation. Mr. Clayton was a great Senator in the time of great Senators—in the days of Webster, Clay and Calhoun, and the contemporary galaxy of Senatorial luminaries, only less brilliant than they. The inferior men who have lately assailed Mr. Clayton in his absence, will soon have an opportunity to repeat their charges in his presence, in the Senate Chamber. We shall see whether they will take the same lofty airs upon themselves, and look down so contemptuously from their assumed superiority upon his management of the State Department. Gen. Cass has not yet ventured to attempt to extricate himself from the discreditable predicament in which Mr. Clayton's late letter exhibited him. We shall see how much better he will fare when Mr. Clayton shall discuss his conduct in the Senate.—Trenton Gazette.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Court Bank on Monday made a decision that it is well enough to consider and remember. It settled the principle that under our law any person can, after the lapse of six months from the time of the payment, sue for, in action of debt, and in his own name, and recover any moneys that have been won, on an election. The loser has six months to recover back his money. If he fails to do so in that time, any other person may sue for and put the cash in his own pocket. This is now the law. We say it is right. Betting on elections is a great evil, and if it is generally known that any body can sue for and recover money won, it will do more than anything else to check this practice. We hope the press will call attention to this decision. Let the great evil be put down with a strong hand. O. S. Journal.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION—STRANGE DOINGS. This convention met in Canton on the 25th ult. Wm H. Burke, chairman, and A. McGregor, Secretary, to appoint delegates to the State Convention of the 8th Jan. D. A. Starkweather, S. Rawson, U. Feather, A. Stahl, and G. W. Kelley, appointed delegates. Then on motion of J. J. Hoffman, and H. P. Denbar, resolutions were passed unanimously, denouncing D. K. Carter, for his opposition to the National Platform; his sympathy with Free Soilism and efforts to divide the party.—That all others, turning Traitors be treated as such by all future Democratic conventions. Carter was first denounced by the Massillon Pierce Club, then pardoned, and now denounced by a County Convention for thinking as some of his denouncers think.

A beautiful view of Niagara Falls may be seen at the Daguerrotype Rooms of Mr. FAIRB, Main street. Also, an excellent likeness of McLVINE, VAN BUREN, and others.—Wheeling Gazette.

## THE BALTIMORE PLATFORM.

It will astonish the PIERCE men at Washington, to learn that the Ohio Democracy repudiate and spit upon the Baltimore platform of Locofocoism. When it was proposed to endorse it the motion was laid upon the table, and then, after a debate, they deliberately refused to take it up. One delegate from Lorain county said to us that it would lose them 400 votes in that county if they endorsed that fugitive slave law platform! He used his influence to keep it on the table, and there it sleeps, a dishonored, repudiated thing in Ohio.

When her candidate for a seat in the Cabinet presents himself, what will PIERCE & Co. say of Ohio Locofocoism!—O. S. Journal.

A State with too much money.—The St. Louis Evening News, exults in the following fashion over the exemption of Missouri from all State debt:

Missouri has no State debt, no incomplete and abandoned works of internal improvements, and no harassing "semi-annual" installments of interest to pay. The State Treasury is full and overflowing, and Gov. King, in his late message, announces that the revenue of the State is larger than the wants of the State Government require, and he suggests a reduction of the taxes.

MARIETTA RAILROAD.  
The survey of the inland route, for the extension of the Cincinnati and Marietta railroad to Wheeling, is still progressing. At our latest accounts the engineers had reached Capina waters. The whole line from Marietta to Wheeling will probably not exceed 62 or 63 miles.—Woodfield Spirit.

## LAWS OF OHIO.

### Published by Authority.

[No. 9.] AN ACT To fix and provide for holding the terms of the Court of Common Pleas in the fourth Judicial District of Ohio.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the terms of the Court of Common Pleas in the fourth Judicial District, shall be held at the following places, to-wit:

FIRST SUBDIVISION.  
In the county of Lucas, on the twenty-first day of March, the fifth day of July, and the twentieth day of November.

In the county of Ottawa, on the ninth day of May, the twenty-ninth day of August, and the fourteenth day of December.

In the county of Sandusky, on the fourteenth day of March, the twentieth day of June, and the fifth day of December.

In the county of Erie, on the seventh day of February, the sixteenth day of May, and the thirty-first day of October.

In the county of Huron, on the twenty-eighth day of February, the sixteenth day of June, and the twenty-first day of November.

SECOND SUBDIVISION.  
In the county of Lorain, on the second Tuesday of February, the second Tuesday of May, and the first Tuesday of November.

In the county of Medina, on the first Tuesday of March, the first Tuesday of May, and the fourth Tuesday of November.

In the county of Summit, on the third Tuesday of March, the third Tuesday of June, and the first Tuesday of December.

THIRD SUBDIVISION.  
In the county of Cuyahoga, on the fifteenth day of February, the seventeenth day of May, the second day of August, and the first day of November.

Sec. 2. That whenever the state of business in any of the said Courts of Common Pleas is such as to render it necessary, such Courts shall have power to appoint and hold an adjourned term, for the purpose of completing the business of any regular term, upon notice thereof being entered upon its journals.

JAMES C. JOHNSON, Speaker of the House of Representatives. WILLIAM MEDILL, President of the Senate.

[January 12, A. D. 1853.]

[No. 10.] AN ACT To amend an act entitled "An act to amend the act creating the office of County Surveyor, and defining his duties," passed December 15, 1828.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the act creating the office of County Surveyor, and defining his duties," passed December 15, A. D. 1828, and the same is hereby so amended as to read as follows:

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That whenever the office of County Surveyor shall become vacant, by death, resignation or otherwise, the Court of Common Pleas, next to be held for the county wherein such vacancy shall have occurred, shall, by a majority vote of the court, in the vacation of said court, shall appoint a person qualified to discharge the duties of said office, who shall hold such appointment until the next annual election, and until his successor is elected, qualified, and shall take an oath of affirmation, and give bond, with security, in the manner provided in the fourth section of the act to amend an act, passed December 15, 1828, and which shall remain in force until the next annual election of the Court of Common Pleas of the proper county.

Sec. 2. That the original section (one) of said act be, and the same is hereby repealed.

JAMES C. JOHNSON, Speaker of the House of Representatives. WILLIAM MEDILL, President of the Senate.

[January 12, 1853.]

[No. 11.] AN ACT Authorizing Incorporated Companies to change their names.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That from and after the passage of this act, any and every company, firm or partnership, incorporated within this State, to change the name of said company in manner and form as is provided for in this act.